a 104 Front, it of course proceeded towards the Coffee-House Slip, involving in destruction almost every building situate in Front-Street, and on the east side of Water-Street, between Gouverneur's Alley and the Slip. Meantime the coals and brands carried along by the wind, fell on the shipping in the wharf, and the houses on the opposite side, and thus the fire was communicated to a still greater extent. Fortunately however the vessels sustained no material damage, and the progress of the fire on this side of the wharf after it had consumed a few wooden houses was arrested.

About five o'clock in the morning, the conflagration was at its height, and the general scene at this moment, as seen from the roof of the Tontine, was dreadfully grand and impressive. Forty houses enveloped in wide wasting flames—columns of murky smoke ascending in thickening volumes, and sweeping before the wind—showers of red hot embers scattering danger far and wide—the hiss of blazing timbers—the crash of falling walls—the busy stir of hundreds and hundreds carrying furniture, serving water, and working engines—the melancholy appearance of women and children driven from their homes, now involved in ruin—all conspired to impress the most painful sensations, and fill the mind with horror. The destruction of property on this occasion has been immense. A subsequent article gives a valuation of the buildings, but the value of the goods destroyed is much more—a million of dollars probably would not cover the loss. Among other buildings which fell a prey to the devouring element, we have to mention the excellent fire-proof stores of Bailey and Bogert and Joshua Jones, the office of the Morning Chronicle, and old Coffee-House.

A letter from a gentleman at Madeira to his correspondents in this city, dated October 28th, received, via Philadelphia, per the brig Saunders, says, "We have this day been informed of a Declaration of War by Great Britain against Spain."

The above intelligence is corroborated by captain Ingraham, of the ship Industry, from Madeira, who informs us that two or three days previous to his sailing (November 3) a Portuguese schooner arrived there from Lisbon with accounts of the actual declaration of war against Spain.

The arrival last night, of the ship Alonzo, capt. Gibbs, from London, has put us in possession of London papers to the 22d of October, four days later than our imperfect advices, via Norfolk. Though we find nothing in the papers of any great political importance, we are furnished with much interesting marine information, culled from Lloyd's Lists, and London Gazettes.

It appears, from the prints by this arrival, that the Spanish frigates captured off Cadiz, had arrived in England—but, by our last accounts, no war had been declared. Yet the accounts from Madrid stated, that the Spaniards were preparing for hostilities, though they seemed to sigh for an adjustment of the misunderstanding between that court and Great Britain.

The probability of a coalition between Russia, Denmark and Sweden, against the usurper of France, was, according to a statement in The Times, daily growing weaker; and his Prussian majesty was determined to do all in his power to preserve a strict neutrality.

It is stated with confidence, that an embargo had taken place in Holland—upwards of twenty vessels at the Texel which had cleared for Embden and other ports, have been detained on suspicion of going to England.

All vessels arriving in the ports of the Batavian republic, having on board English goods, are detained. Neutral vessels in ballast were still allowed to enter Dutch ports.

The Leyden Gazette, and the English Merchant, published at Schiedam, have been suppressed by the French commander in Holland. What changes has the constitution of this devoted country yet to undergo?

Fresh orders were sent off from London to British commanders, on the 16th of October, with respect to Spanish vessels, no doubt of a firm and decided tenor.

The news of the destruction of a number of French gun boats, &c. on the French coast, is contradicted.

Nothing new had occurred relative to the invasion. The French were still prepared to make the attempt—and the British ready and willing to receive them.

TRENTON, (N. J.) December 10.

On Tuesday morning last the legislature of this state, after a sitting of six weeks, rose without day. During this sitting they passed thirty three public and private laws. The most important of these laws are, the act incorporating a company to turnpike the great road from Trenton to N. Brunswick—the act to incorporate the new city of Jersey at Paulus Hook—the act incorporating a company to connect the waters of the Delaware and Raritan by means of a canal—the act levying a tax of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the act authorising the governor to draw out of the Treasury the sum of 12 000 dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

Norfolk, December 15.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Madeira to its correspondent in this place, dated October 29th, received by the ship Medway, captain Potts.

"By a vessel arrived here two days ago from Lisbon, we have received the official intelligence of a declaration of war between England and Spain. This you may rely on."

In addition to the above extract, capt. Potts says, that hostilities having commenced between England and Spain was known at Madeira—reports were current that the French had taken possession of the Spanish ships of war at Ferrol, Corunna, &c. and that they are in daily apprehension of the French taking Madeira.

Richmond, December 19.

MAP OF VIRGINIA.

It is with much pleasure we inform the public, that a Map of Virginia, laid down from actual surveys and the latest as well as most accurate observations, is now preparing by Mr. *Madison*, president of William and Mary College; a rough draft of which will, in the course of two or three weeks, be submitted to the inspection of the members of the General Assembly. The labor and expence attending the execution of this important work, has been very great, and considerable length of time has been employed in collecting the necessary materials. Every county, and most of the public roads, &c. will be accurately delineated, and the whole work, we are informed, will be rendered so correct, as to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

NORTH CAROLINA.

IN SENATE, DECEMBER 13.

The committee to whom was referred a resolution to instruct the Senators, and request the representatives of this state, in the Congress of the United States, to obtain an amendment to the constitution of the United States, so far as respects the importation of slaves and people of colour into the United States, reported, that they have duly considered the policy and importance of said resolution, and the humanity derivable therefrom, and therefore recommend the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That our Senators in the Congress of the United States, be instructed, and our Representatives requested to take all legal and necessary steps, and to use their utmost exertions as soon as the same is practicable, to obtain an amendment to the constitution of the United States, so as to authorise and empower the Congress of the United States to pass a law whenever they may think it expedient, to prevent the further importation of slaves, or people of colour, from any of the West India islands, from the coast of Africa, or elsewhere, into the United States, or any part thereof.

Resolved further, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, also to the Executives of all the different states in the Union, with a request the same may be laid before the respective legislatures for their concurrence and adoption.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 15.

LATEST FROM NORTH OF EUROPE.

By a gentleman of information just arrived from St. Petersburg, (Russia) which he left the 26th September, we are informed that a war with France was considered inevitable: That the Charge des-affaires which had been left by the French Minister, was ordered to leave Russia on the 24th September, but that, in consequence of the receipt of information that the Russian Charge-des-affaires had been detained at Strasburg, a courier had been dispatched to Revel, to detain the Frenchman:—That the greatest activity prevailed in the Russian navy yards, and several ships of the line had been ordered out of dock, which circumstance, at that season of the year, evinced urgency:—That an army of 150,000 men was assembled on the western frontier of Russia, to command which the Grand Duke Constantine (brother to the Emperor, and an *eleve* of Suwarrow) left Petersburg some days before our informant sailed:—That the general expectation was, that hostilities against France would commence in the spring, unless conciliatory propositions were received from Bonaparte during the winter. Russia can fit out a navy of 70 sail of the line.

SUPREME COURT
OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

Duane versus Dunlap.

Continued.

JOHN MASSEY—*was called and sworn.*

Counsel—Relate what you recollect of the meeting at Hardy's, and the attack on Mr. Duane in May 1799.

On the morning of the 15th May of that year, passing up Market-street, I was met by capt. Singer, who told me there was a meeting of the officers at Hardy's and asked me to go; on the way he told me that it was intended to make Duane give up his author or designate the troop, which it was alledged in his paper, had lived at free quarters on the inhabitants. We found the officers assembled, and after much conversation on the subject, it was agreed that they should wait on him in a body, which was accordingly done. Mr. M'Kean demanded of Mr. Duane to designate the troop, alluded to in the publication, and to give up the author; both of which Mr. Duane declined to do. But, he said, that, after the trials, then pending, were over [meaning the trial of Shaeffer and others implicated with Fries] he would give them every information they might require. An altercation took place, in which Mr. Duane told Mr. M'Kean that this was all an electioneering trick, and rebuked him; upon which he struck Mr. Duane with the back of his hand on the mouth. Mr. Duane was then seized upon by Mr. Miercken and other officers and dragged down stairs. Owing to the crowd on the stairs I did not get down; and being afraid should be attacked in the rear I shut the door and continued in the printing office some time, when I came down into the alley I found Mr. Duane stretched on his face in the gutter bleeding and much cut; he was however struck afterwards several times in my presence.

Ch Justice Shippen. Did you see Mr. Dunlap strike?

Answer. I did not—Mr. Miercken I saw strike frequently; and beside him only J. B. Bond—indeed the agitation of the crowd was such, that it was difficult to see: and it became more so as they approached the lower part of the alley towards the street; one of them had brought a cowskin there, but I saw none strike with it but Miercken.

Ch. Justice Shippen. Was there any resolution taken at Hardy's to assault Mr. Duane?

A. I do not now distinctly remember any final agreement—the proposition was made, but the officers disagreed as to the mode of chastisement—some were for it and others not.

Counsel. Did Mr. Dunlap reprobate or oppose the violence, or the contrary?

A. I cannot say whether he did or did not: when I descended the staircase Mr. Duane was lying on his face on the stones, very bloody, what took place before I did not see after they had came down stairs.

Q. Did you see Mr. Duane struck with the cowskin?

A. Yes, I did see him struck once, or I think twice; I then got jostled away.

Juror. Were you one of the party yourself?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Duane appear much exhausted?

A. Very much.

Q. Did he not offer to meet any of the officers single?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there not a proposition made at Hardy's to ballot for the choice of persons to fight him?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the issue?

A. Mr. Jacob Cox I recollect approved of it—but it was not agreed to.

Q. Had they any weapons—sticks, canes, or pistols?

A. I saw none.

Q. How long was the time between your leaving Hardy's and your return?

A. I cannot say accurately, but it must have been twenty minutes or more.

Q. What was done at Hardy's on your return?

A. A statement was drawn up for publication.

Defendant's counsel. Was there any thing like a triumph on your return to Hardy's?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did you see Mr. Duane after he had been knocked down and exhausted as you mention, taken up to be knocked again?

A. Yes; but I cannot say who lifted him; I only know it was Miercken who on those occasions knocked him down again.

JACOB KEIGHLER—*sworn.*

Counsel. Inform the court of what you know of the attack upon Mr. Duane in May 1799.

A. It was at the latter end of the affray when I came into the court, & many of the people were going away; it was just as Mr. Miercken threw the cowskin out of his hand.

Q. What became of the cowskin?

A. Mr. Dunlap picked it up, and gave Mr. Duane, who was then lying on the ground, a stroke or two over the shoulders, saying—"take that for my troop," and said again—"the rascal has not half enough."

Q. How did Mr. Duane appear at this time?

A. He looked to me as if he had no life in him—he must have been terribly exhausted—the clothes were torn from his body and he was covered with blood.

Mr. *Ingersol* (counsel for defendant.) Do you recollect who was standing near Mr Dunlap at this time?

A. Miercken was the nearest to him that I can recollect—I do not recollect the persons, so well as the striking of Mr. Duane, it was so cruel I shall never forget it.

Q. Do you know Mr. Jonathan Jones?

A. Yes, very well—I did not see him there.

Q. Do you know Mr. Owen Foulke?

A Yes; very well.

Duane. What was the temper in which Mr. Dunlap appeared—and expressed himself—did he appear dejected or rejoicing in the act.

A. Rejoicing.

Q. Did you hear the words you say were uttered by Mr. Dunlap distinctly?

A. As to precise words—it is so long ago, I cannot say it is word for word—and I could not mistake his meaning when he said the rascal had not flogging enough.

Q. Was Mr. Ed. Shoemaker there?

A. I think he was there.

Q. Was Jacob Cox there?

A. I saw him somewhere about the place at the time—but whether in the court or street I cannot recollect.

Q. How often did you see Mr. Dunlap strike Mr. Duane while he was lying senseless?

A. Two or three times; but it was the latter end of the affray that I saw.

BERNARD M'MAHON—*sworn.*

On the 15th May, 1799, being at that time a clerk in the Aurora office, a number of gentlemen called at the counting house and enquired for Mr. Duane; I told them he was not within then, and they went away; but in a few moments afterwards I was told that they had gone up with hostile views to the printing office in Franklin court:—and I went to it instantly; but as I got to the stair foot I found them dragging Mr. Duane down stairs—when they got him on the pavement they knocked him down and abused him most barbarously indeed. Fearing his life to be in danger, I pushed into the crowd, with a view to endeavor to effect his rescue by civil means; but I received a push or blow on the breast which threw me on my back some feet from where I stood, it was from a very stout man, whom I did not then know; and another swore that if I interfered I should meet the same fate as Duane, not daring to go afterwards into the crowd, for they had formed a close circle round Duane; all I could do was to watch the end of it. I saw him knocked down several times, and beaten even when down and when from the beating he got he was unable to stand, I saw him held up by three or four persons holding him by the arms while he was knocked down again.

Mr. *Levy* (defendant's counsel) at what time of the day did this happen?

A. Sometime before 12 o'clock.

Levy. Did Mr. Duane walk out that day?

A. I understood he went from the office to Mrs. Baches's—I did not expect he was able to walk; and on seeing a piece in the paper next day giving an account of the attack, I was very much surprised he was able to write or to see.

Q. Do you know whether he wrote that account?

A. I understood he did.

Q. Did you hear he went to the mayor's that day?

A. I do not know.

(To be continued.)

LOTTERY TICKETS.

A FEW tickets in the Catholic Cathedral Lottery of Baltimore, WARRANTED UNDRAWN, have been deposited in the hands of the Revd Mr. MATHEWS and WILLIAM BRENT for sale
Washington, 24th Dec 1804—eo2w

BY PERMISSION

Of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, *it is expected*, that the Rev. Mr. *Hargrove*, minister of the New Jerusalem Church, in the city of Baltimore, will deliver an occasional Discourse in the Capitol, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Monday, December 24.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LOST between the Branch Bank and the Treasury office Fifty Dollars. The notes were in a twenty dollar and three ten dollar notes—and were dropt on Thursday the 20th, about noon. The above reward will be paid, and many thanks given on restoring the above notes to

ANN TENANT,
At Mr. Tayloes, New-York Avenue.
December 24th, 1804—1t

By Public Sale,
AT THE NAVY YARD,
On Thursday next, the 27th instant, precisely at 11 o'clock,
A QUANTITY OF
SLOP CLOTHING,
HATS,
BLANKETS, &c.

THOS. TINGEY,
Capt. Commandant.
Washington, Dec. 24.

At a meeting of the citizens of Washington, at the Theatre, on December the 23d, 1804, at the instance of the Mayor,

ROBERT BRENT, Esq. being called to the Chair, and WILLIAM R. COZENS appointed Secretary.

After the reading of communications from the citizens of the City and county of Alexandria, it was resolved that this meeting should be adjourned, to meet at Rhodes's Tavern on Wednesday the 26th instant, at four o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the affairs of the District generally.

ROBERT BRENT, Chairman.
WM. R. COZENS, Secretary.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by the first article of the terms and conditions declared by the President of the United States on the 17th day of October, 1791, for regulating the materials and manner of buildings and improvements on the Lots in the City of Washington, it is provided "that the outer and party walls of all houses in the said city shall be built of brick or stone." And by the third article of the same terms and conditions it is declared "that the wall of no house shall be higher than forty feet to the roof in any part of the city, nor shall any be lower than thirty five feet on any of the Avenues." And whereas the above recited articles were found to impede the settlement in the city, of mechanics and others, whose circumstances did not admit of erecting houses authorised by the said regulations for which cause the operation of the said articles has been suspended by several acts of the President of the United States, from the fifth day of June, in the year 1796, to the first day of January next—and beneficial effects arising from such suspensions having been experienced, it is deemed proper to revive the same with the exception hereafter mentioned.

Wherefore, I THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States, do declare that the first and third articles above recited shall be, and the same are hereby suspended until the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and six, and that all houses which shall be erected in the said city of Washington previous to the said first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and six, conformable in other respects to the regulations aforesaid, shall be considered as lawfully erected, except that no wooden house covering more than three hundred and twenty square feet, or higher than twelve feet from the sill to the eve shall be erected, nor shall such house be placed within twenty four feet of any brick or stone house.

Given under my hand the twentieth day of December, 1804.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Dec 24—1awtA

To be sold at Auction.

At the Court-House in Alexandria,

ON Monday the 14th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, about 96 acres of land, lying one quarter of a mile from the built parts of that city, and a great part laid out into streets and lots corresponding with the streets and lots of it. The near vicinity of it to a city so fast increasing, of which it must soon become a part, its lying within the District of Columbia and other advantages render it an object worthy the attention of monied men, who by retaining it some time cannot fail of making great advantages. In the mean time either the whole or one half if more convenient to a purchaser, may be had at private sale.

The terms of payment are ten per cent in cash, or a good endorsed note at 60 days, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, on interest from the date. The security required will be a bond, with a conveyance of the land to certain trustees agreed on, who shall have authority to sell, in case of non payment of interest or principal at the time fixed. Persons wishing for information will please apply to Col. George Deneale, at Alexandria, or the subscriber in New York.

NATHANIEL PENDLETON.
Dec. 24th, 1804—1Jan. 14

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued from the Circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington, at the suit of the President directors and Company of the Bank of Columbia—Will be exposed to public sale for ready cash on the 21st day of December next, at Wm. Rhodes's tavern in the city of Washington, all the right, title, claim and interest of John P. Van Ness in and to the following property, viz.—Lots no 3 4 5 and 6 in sq no 492 Lots no 5 9 and 10 in sq no 493 Lots no 4 5 6 and 7 in sq 494 Lots no 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 and 13 in sq 535 Lot no 1 in sq south of sq no 463 Lot no 13 in sq no 878 Lots no 5 7 8 9 10 12 13 14 15 17 18 and 19 in sq no 585 Lots no 2 3 4 12 13 14 15 17 and 18 in sq no 587 Lots 2 3 4 5 15 16 17 18 20 21 and 22 in sq 642 Lots no 1 2 3 4 5 6 and 7 in sq no 537 Lots no 2 and 3 in sq no 577 Lot no 2 in sq no 579. Lots no 2 and 11 in sq 583 Lot no 1 in sq north of sq 583 Lots no 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 and 27 in sq south of sq no 643 Lots no 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 and 28 in sq no 645 Lots no 2 8 and 11 in sq no 792 Lots no 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 and 26 in sq no 826 Lots no 6 and 7 in sq no 256 Lot no 11 in sq no 378 and lots no 13 14 and 15 in sq no 491 as laid down in the plan of the city of Washington. The sale will commence precisely at 10 o'clock

DANIEL C. BRENT, Marshal.
October 29—1awtf

☞ *The sale of the above property is postponed to the 10th day of January next, on which day the sale will certainly commence precisely at 10 o'clock.* Dec 24—w1t

TO RENT,

THE house occupied by J. P. VAN NESS. Enquire of John Little at the Treasury Department or of the subscriber, at Doctor John Beatty's George Town. Possession given on the 1st December.

ABSALOM JOY.
November 7—tf